

KODAIRA DIMENSION OF SYMMETRIC POWERS

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We work over the complex numbers. When X is a smooth projective curve of genus g , elementary arguments show that the d th symmetric power $S^d X$ is uniruled as soon as $d > g$, and therefore that the plurigenera vanish. When the dimension of X is greater than one, the situation is quite different. Using ideas of Roitman [Ro1, Ro2] and Reid [Re], we prove:

Theorem 1. *Let X be smooth projective variety with $n = \dim X > 1$. Let Σ_d be a desingularization of $S^d X$, then there are isomorphisms*

$$S^d H^0(X, \omega_X^{\otimes m}) \cong H^0(\Sigma_d, \omega_{\Sigma_d}^{\otimes m})$$

whenever mn is even.

Corollary 1. *With the previous assumptions, the m th plurigenus*

$$P_m(\Sigma_d) = \binom{d + P_m(X) - 1}{d}$$

whenever mn is even. The Kodaira dimension $\kappa(\Sigma_d) = d\kappa(X)$.

Proof. The first formula is an immediate consequence of the theorem. It implies that

$$P_m(\Sigma_d) = O(P_m(X)^d) = O(m^{d\kappa(X)})$$

which yields the second formula. \square

Recall that a projective variety Z is uniruled provided there exists a variety Z' and dominant rational map $Z' \times \mathbb{P}^1 \dashrightarrow Z$. The reference [K] is more than adequate for standard properties of uniruled varieties.

Corollary 2. *If X has nonnegative Kodaira dimension then $S^d X$ is not uniruled for any d .*

Proof. Since uniruledness is a birational property, it is enough to observe that Σ_d is not uniruled because it has nonnegative Kodaira dimension. \square

The most interesting corollaries involve genus estimates for curves lying on X . The phrase “ d general points of X lie on an irreducible curve with genus g normalization” will mean that there is an irreducible quasiprojective family $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow T$ of smooth projective genus g curves and a morphism $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow X$ which is a generically one to one on the fibers \mathcal{C}_t and such that the morphism from the relative symmetric power

$$S^d \mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C} \times_T \mathcal{C} \times_T \dots \mathcal{C} / S_d$$

to $S^d X$ is dominant.

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Corollary 3. *Suppose that the Kodaira dimension of X is nonnegative and that d general points lie on an irreducible curve with genus g normalization, then $g \geq d$.*

Proof. Assume the contrary that $g < d$, and let $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow T$ be the corresponding family. Then each fiber $\mathcal{S}^d \mathcal{C}_t$ is a projective space bundle over the Jacobian $J(\mathcal{C}_t)$ by Abel-Jacobi; in particular, it's uniruled. Therefore $\mathcal{S}^d \mathcal{C}$ and hence $\mathcal{S}^d X$ are uniruled, but this contradicts the previous corollary. \square

Corollary 4. *Suppose that X has general type and that d general points lie on an irreducible curve with genus g normalization, then $g > d$.*

Proof. We assume that $g \leq d$ for some family $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow T$. By the previous corollary, we may suppose that $g = d$. Denote the maps $\mathcal{S}^d \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^d X$ and $\mathcal{S}^d \mathcal{C} \rightarrow T$ by p and π respectively. The map p is dominant and generically injective on the fibers of π . If a general fiber $p^{-1}(Z)$ has positive dimension, then an irreducible hyperplane section $H \subset T$ meets $\pi(p^{-1}(Z))$. Therefore $\mathcal{S}^d \mathcal{C} \times_T H \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^d X$ is still dominant, and we may replace T by H and $\mathcal{S}^d \mathcal{C}$ by the fiber product. By continuing in this way, we can assume that p is generically finite. Choose a desingularization \bar{T} of a compactification of T , and a nonsingular compactification S of $\mathcal{S}^d \mathcal{C} \times_T \bar{T}$ such that p extends to a morphism of S to a desingularization Σ_d of $\mathcal{S}^d X$. We then have $\kappa(\Sigma_d) \leq \kappa(S)$ which implies that S has general type. On the other hand the general fiber of $S \rightarrow \bar{T}$ is $\mathcal{S}^d \mathcal{C}_t$ is birational to an Abelian variety by the theorems of Abel and Jacobi. This implies that

$$\kappa(S) \leq \dim \bar{T} + \kappa(\mathcal{S}^d \mathcal{C}_t) = \dim \bar{T} < \dim S$$

by [Mo, 2.3], but this is impossible since S has general type. \square

1. PROOF OF MAIN THEOREM

Recall [Re] that a variety Y has canonical singularities provided that

1. Y is normal
2. $\omega_Y^{[r]} := (\omega_Y^{\otimes r})^{**}$ is locally free for some $r > 0$, where $\omega_Y = (\Omega_Y^{\dim Y})^{**}$.
3. If $f : Y' \rightarrow Y$ is a resolution of singularities, then $f_* \omega_{Y'}^{\otimes r} = \omega_Y^{[r]}$.

The smallest such r is called the index. If Y is canonical, then the third condition holds for all $r \geq 1$ [Re, 1.3], thus the index is the smallest r for which $\omega_Y^{[r]}$ is locally free. It's enough to test the last condition for a particular resolution of singularities. This condition is equivalent to a more widely used condition involving pullbacks of canonical divisors.

Lemma 1. *Let Z be a smooth variety on which a finite group G acts. Let $Y = Z/G$. If Y has canonical singularities of index dividing r , then*

$$H^0(Y, \omega_Y^{[r]}) \subseteq H^0(Z, \omega_X^{\otimes r})^G.$$

If the fix point locus has codimension greater than one, equality holds.

Proof. Construct a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z' & \rightarrow & Z \\ g' \downarrow & & g \downarrow \\ Y' & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

where $Y' \rightarrow Y$ is a desingularization, and Z' is a G -equivariant desingularization of the fiber product. Then there are inclusions

$$\omega_Y^{[r]} = f_* \omega_{Y'}^{\otimes r} \subseteq (f \circ g')_*(\omega_{Z'}^{\otimes r})^G = g_*(\omega_Z^{\otimes r})^G.$$

This implies the first part of the lemma. The inclusion $\omega_Y^{[r]} \subseteq g_*(\omega_Z^{\otimes r})^G$ is an equality on the complement of the fixed point locus. Since $\omega_Y^{[r]}$ is locally free (hence reflexive) and $g_*(\omega_Z^{\otimes r})^G$ is torsion free, the second statement follows. \square

Proposition 1. *Let X be a smooth variety of dimension $n > 1$, then $S^d X$ has canonical singularities of index one if n is even, and canonical singularities of index at most 2 if n is odd.*

Proof. As the result is local analytic for X , we may replace it by \mathbb{C}^n . Consider the action of the symmetric group S_d on $\mathbb{C}^{nd} = \mathbb{C}^n \times \dots \times \mathbb{C}^n$ by permutation of factors, and let $h : S_d \rightarrow GL_{nd}(\mathbb{C})$ be the corresponding homomorphism. This action is equivalent to a direct sum of n copies of the standard representation \mathbb{C}^d where S_d acts via permutation matrices. Therefore $h(S_d)$ does not contain any quasi-reflections (because $n > 1$) and $\det(h(\sigma)) = \text{sign}(\sigma)^n$. When n is even, $h(S_d) \subset SL_{nd}(\mathbb{C})$. This implies that $S^d X = \mathbb{C}^{nd}/S_d$ is Gorenstein by [W], and therefore canonical of index one [Re, 1.8].

The case when n is odd is more laborious. For any element $\sigma \in S_d$ of order r , define $S(\sigma)$ as follows: choose a primitive r th root of unity ϵ and express the eigenvalues of $h(\sigma)$ as $\lambda_i = \epsilon^{a_i}$ where $0 \leq a_i < r$, set $S(\sigma) = \sum a_i$. By [Re, 3.1], to prove that $S^d X$ is canonical it will suffice to verify that $S(\sigma) \geq r$ for every element σ of order r . Let \mathbb{C}^d be the permutation representation of S_d . If e_1, \dots, e_d is the standard basis then $\sigma \cdot e_i = e_{\sigma(i)}$. If ϵ is a primitive r th root of unity, then it is easy to see that the eigenvectors of the cycle $\sigma = (12 \dots r)$ acting on \mathbb{C}^d are $e_1 + \epsilon^i e_2 + \dots + \epsilon^{(r-1)i} e_r$ and e_{r+1}, \dots, e_d . Therefore the nonunit eigenvalues are $\epsilon, \dots, \epsilon^{r-1}$ and these occur with multiplicity one. Hence $S(\sigma) = nr(r-1)/2 \geq r$ as required. The general case is similar. Let σ be a permutation of order r and ϵ as before. Write σ as a product of disjoint cycles of length r_i . Therefore r is the least common multiple of the r_i , and let $r'_i = r/r_i$. A list (with possible repetitions) of the nonunit eigenvalues of σ acting on \mathbb{C}^d is

$$\epsilon^{r'_1}, \dots, \epsilon^{r'_1(r_1-1)}, \epsilon^{r'_2}, \dots, \epsilon^{r'_2(r_2-1)}, \dots$$

Therefore

$$S(\sigma) = \frac{n}{2} [r'_1 r_1 (r_1 - 1) + r'_2 r_2 (r_2 - 1) + \dots] \geq r$$

and this proves that $S^d X$ is canonical. It remains to check that the index is at most 2. For this it suffices to observe that if x_i are coordinates on \mathbb{C}^{nd} , then

$$(dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{nd})^{\otimes 2}$$

is S_d invariant. This determines a generator of $\omega_{S^d X}^{[2]}(X)$, which shows that this module is free. \square

Proof of main theorem. Let m be an integer such that mn is even (hence a multiple of the index of $S^d X$). Then

$$H^0(\omega_{\Sigma_d}^{\otimes m}) = H^0(\omega_{S^d X}^{[m]}) = H^0(\omega_{X^d}^{\otimes m})^{S_d}$$

By Künneth's formula, this equals

$$[H^0(\omega_X^{\otimes m}) \otimes \dots \otimes H^0(\omega_X^{\otimes m})]^{S_d} = S^d H^0(\omega_X^{\otimes m}).$$

□

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